Soil Phosphorus and Potassium Dynamics and Management

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Phosphorus in Soils

- Plant available P is a very small portion of the total in soils, total P in top 6-inch of Iowa soils is 400 to 1000+ ppm
  - Increased mainly by manure application

- Inorganic or organic

- Dissolved in the solution or in the solid phase (organic and inorganic forms)

- Both are much less mobile than N, but doesn't mean they don't move at all
Inorganic Soil P

- Very little in the soil solution, most is weakly or strongly bound to soil particles

- In solution:
  - Orthophosphate P ions, mainly $\text{HPO}_4^{-2}$ and $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^{-}$, both absorbed by plants

- In the solid phase:
  - Ortho P adsorbed to mineral surfaces
  - Ca, Al, Fe phosphates in primary minerals or new ones resulting from weathering and fertilization/manure application
Organic Soil P

- Varies with soil organic matter content from 10 to about 80% of the total P
- Poorly known compounds
  - Humus and crop residues
  - Nucleic acids, phospholipids, phytate
- Its measurement is not useful for soil testing and for assessing crop P needs
  - Inorganic P reactions dominate, the P tied-up or released by organic matter reacts with the mineral phase
**Schematic Pools and Reactions**

- **Solution**: Dissolved simple inorganic or organic

- **Labile P in the solid phase:**
  - Solid phase P in a fast equilibrium with P in the solution
  - Adsorbed to mineral surfaces or as chemical compounds

- **No clear limit between labile and non-labile P**
  - Different degrees of solubility and potential availability
  - Soil have high retention capacity by various mechanisms and different strength, not necessarily “fixation capacity”
Importance of “Labile” P
Inorganic Phosphorus Sources

- Most fertilizers have P soluble in water and readily available for crops, the water solubility is about 90 to 100% in:
  - Mono-calcium P, Ca(H$_2$PO$_4$)$_2$
    - Simple superphosphate (has sulfur)
    - Triple (or concentrated) superphosphate
  - Monoammonium P (MAP), NH$_4$(H$_2$PO$_4$)
  - Diammonium P (DAP), NH$_4$(2HPO$_4$)
  - Potassium phosphate K(H$_2$PO$_4$)
Inorganic Phosphorus Sources

- Sources in which P isn't all water soluble but hydrolyzes or dissolves shortly after application
  - Polyphosphate in 10-34-0 and others
  - Dicalcium P in feed and manure.

- Rock phosphate: No water soluble P, but is partially soluble in dilute acid, and may become available over time
  - Sooner in acid soils, good source for forages and pastures
Composition of P Fertilizers

- Fertilizer P grade labels: Solubility of P in 1 M ammonium citrate
- About the same as water solubility for
  - Triple superphosphate: 45-53 % P₂O₅
  - DAP: 16-21 % N, 46-53 % P₂O₅
  - MAP: 11-13 % N, 48-55% P₂O₅
  - Liquid fertilizers
- Rock phosphate has no water soluble P
  - 2-15 % soluble in ammonium citrate
  - 30-35 % total P
Reactions of MAP, DAP, Super Triple

Water moves toward the fertilizer granule

A concentrated solution diffuses out
- Very acid for Super Triple (pH 1.5)
- Acid for MAP (pH about 4)
- Alkaline for DAP (pH 8)
P Sorption and Precipitation Reactions

- Weak adsorption/desorption reactions of orthophosphate with surfaces of minerals:
  - Clays, Al & Fe oxides & hydroxides
  - Calcium carbonate in calcareous soils
  - Adsorption sites can saturate near bands or in extremely high-testing soils

- Orthophosphate from dissolving Ca or NH$_4$ phosphates combine with other cations abundant in the soil solution:
  - In Iowa soils mainly Ca, Mg, and K
P Reactions in Soils Over Time

- Dissolved P decreases rapidly, most P becomes “weakly retained-labile” pool and crop-available for months or years.

- Over time adsorbed P may be retained more strongly and phosphates of lower solubility may form:
  - Al-P and Fe-P in strongly acidic soils
  - Ca-P of low solubility in calcareous soils

- Soil pH is restored, but the ammonium in DAP or MAP may acidify with high rates.
P Retention, Sometimes Fixation

- Soils with strongest P retention
  - Very fine textured (35-40+ % clay)
  - High Fe oxides/hydroxides
  - High % of kaolinite, amorphous clays
  - Extremely acid with exchangeable Al
  - Calcareous with high free CaCO$_3$

- Iowa soils retain, not necessarily fix P
  - Scarce soils with extremely acid pH, clay texture, or calcareous with high CaCO$_3$ content
Half-True Statements About P

- **Low P fertilizer efficiency in**
  - Acidic soils, *maybe*
    - Only with extreme acidity and very low organic matter; not in Iowa
  - Calcareous soils, *maybe*
    - Only with CaCO$_3$ higher than about 15%; not common in Iowa

- **High P induces Zn deficiency, *maybe***
  - Only with very high P and marginal Zn
  - Not observed in Iowa or the NC region
Little “Fixation”: Can Buildup, Drawdown

![Graph showing soil phosphorus (P) levels over years of cropping for different initial P levels.]

- **Optimum Initial P**
  - Annual P$_{2}O_{5}$/acre:
    - $\bullet$ = 0
    - $\nabla$ = 23
    - $\blacksquare$ = 46
    - $\triangle$ = 69
  - SOIL-T-TEST P (ppm)

- **Very High Initial P**
  - Annual P stopped

Mallarino, 2005
Plant available K is a very small portion of the total K in soils, total in top 6-inch of Iowa soils 2,000 to 10,000+ ppm.

K in soils or plants is inorganic, organic matter in soils or crops may retain K weakly but is no part of compounds.

- Free K cation in the soil solution
- In the solid phase: rapidly exchangeable, nonexchangeable in the short term, in mineral crystal structures
Potassium and Soil Clays

- The type and amount of clay in the soil influence K reactions (exchange)
- Clays are layered silicates, exchange sites in fracture borders and planar surfaces
- Vermiculite and some micas can retain K in interlayer “holes”
- K exchange reactions occur at various rates and strengths over time
K Content and Forms in Soils

- Most common K fertilizer is potassium chloride (KCl) also called potash or muriate of potash, 0-0-60 to 0-0-62
- Some products contain
  - Potassium sulfate (K$_2$SO$_4$), 46-52% K$_2$O and 15-18% S
  - Potassium nitrate (KNO$_3$), 13-44-0
- All are soluble in water, the products dissolve and get free K$^+$ ions
Potassium Equilibrium in Soils

- Soil tests for crops estimate exchangeable K
- K removal by crops, soil moisture regime, and drying of soil samples greatly influence the equilibrium between exchangeable and non-exchangeable pools and soil-test K
Sample Drying Effect on STK

Extracted K Increase Over Field-Moist Test (%)

- Air dried
- 104 °F (40 °C)
- 122 °F (50 °C)

Drying temperature

- Marshall
- Clarion
- Kenyon
- Clyde-Floyd
- Klinger-Maxfield
- Donnan
- Dinsdale
- Mahaska
- Galva
- Webster
- Canisteo

Barbagelata and Mallarino, 2006
Exchangeable - Nonexchangeable K

Clover and Mallarino, 2008
Potassium Retention or Fixation

- **K** strongest retention:
  - Very fine-textured soils (35-40+ % clay)
  - High % of vermiculite clay
  - Smectites in lesser degree (bentonite, montmorillonite, nontronite)
  - Extreme water saturation and drying cycles in fine-textured soils

- No big problem in most Iowa soils, but studying effects of saturation/drying cycles in poorly drained soils
Half-True Statements About K

• Keep K balance with other cations:
  - No, but very different soils in some other states may need different calibrations of soil K testing methods

• K moves and leaches more than P:
  - Just a bit more in most soils, but K does leach a lot in very sandy soils

• K x N interaction in corn:
  - Yes, avoid K deficiency but don’t need to apply higher than recommended K rates or maintain higher soil-test levels
N x K Interaction in Corn

Long-Term Means, Continuous Corn Trial at Kanawha

Mallarino, Dodd, Rueber; 2007
Potassium and Soybean Diseases

Mallarino and Clover, ISU

Frogeye Incidence (%)

Cercospora Incidence (%)

Control
K Applied

Soil-Test K Category
Low Optimum High VH

Mallarino and Clover, ISU
Annual = Bi-Annual P-K Application

P Applied Only Before Corn or Annually to Corn and Soybean

1st Year Corn
- NIRF
- NWRF
- SERF

2nd Year Soybean
- NIRF
- NWRF
- SERF

K Applied Only Before Corn or Annually to Corn and Soybean

1st Year Corn
- NERF
- NIRF
- SERF

2nd Year Soybean
- NERF
- NIRF
- SERF

Corn Yield Increase (%)
- 0
- 5
- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25
- 30
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50

Soybean Yield Increase (%)
- 0
- 5
- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25
- 30
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50

Mallarino, ISU, 2017
Manure Phosphorus and Potassium

- Manure K is inorganic and crop available
- Manure P is 40 to 90% inorganic, highest values are for liquid swine manure
- Low water solubility of some organic (phytate, ADP/ATP, nucleic acids) and inorganic (dicalcium P) compounds
  - But most are soluble in dilute acid or alkali and hydrolyze in the soil by enzymatic and microbial processes
  - Phytase enzyme feeding reduces total P
Using Manure Nutrients for Crop Production

Nutrients in Animal Manure
Manure can supply nutrients required by crops and replenish nutrients removed from soil by crop harvest. Since manure contains multiple nutrients, applications should

Manure has characteristics that make nutrient management different and sometimes more complicated than fertilizer. These include a mix of organic and inorganic nutrient forms; variation in nutrient concentration

The manure nutrient concentration varies considerably between animal species; dietary options; animal genetics; animal performance; production management and facility type; and collection, bedding, storage, handling, and agitation for land application. Use of average or “book” nutrient values can be helpful for designing a new facility and creating manure management plans but is not very helpful in determining specific manure nutrient supply or application rates due to wide variation in nutrient concentrations between production facilities. For example, a recent sampling across swine finishing facilities found a range in total N from 32 to 79 lb N/1,000 gal, P from 17 to 54 lb P₂O₅/1,000 gal, and K from 23 to 48 lb K₂O/1,000 gal. A similar or larger range can be found with other manure types. Nutrient analyses often vary greatly as storage facilities are
### Manure P Availability: PMR 1003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef &amp; Dairy</td>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>90-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>90-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine liquid</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>90-100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Assume lower values for low-testing soils, but assume 100% to maintain Optimum soil P level
  - Some organic/inorganic P is not readily available but becomes part of the labile pool over time
  - Recognizes uncertainty in nutrient content and difficulty of uniform application
N-Based Manure and Soil P Buildup

- Manure application according to N may result in P build-up in the “soil bank”

- Corn needs in corn-soybean rotations:
  - swine, dairy, beef: small or no buildup
  - poultry: possible large P buildup
  - phytase may reduce total P 20 to 30% and doesn't change P solubility consistently

- Continuous corn or based on N removal by both corn and soybean grain:
  - Very large P buildup with all manures
Physiology and P & K for Growth

- Plants absorb much more K than P
  - Larger difference if expressed as elements
- P is especially needed early for cell division and multiplication and grain "sink" creation, so an early P deficiency is difficult to correct
- The amount absorbed for both nutrients increase exponentially until about R1 (silking) in corn and R5 in soybean
## Plant P and K Uptake and Removal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>P uptake</th>
<th>K uptake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- lb P₂O₅/acre</td>
<td>- lb K₂O/acre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 bu corn</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 bu soybean</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ton alfalfa</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### % Removed with Grain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Root Growth and P & K Uptake

- Fully developed roots fill 2 to 5% of soil
- Diffusion through soil water is the main mechanism of P & K uptake
  - Very slow 50 to 100 times less than in water) and through a few mm
  - Faster with high P, coarse texture, warm temperature, and moist soil
- Limiting root growth and water uptake limits P-K uptake: cold/wet, dry, loose, or compacted; root pests/diseases
Conservation Tillage & Stratification

- No-till, ridge-till and ridge-till lead to stratification of P and K in the topsoil
  - Limited P and K movement
  - Limited incorporation of fertilizers.
  - Nutrient recycling from crop residues and from deep soil layers

- Stratification seldom is a problem in Iowa due to a humid climate and soils that allow for good root growth
Effect of High Residue Cover

- Residues on the soil surface:
  - Lower soil temperature and higher soil moisture in early spring
  - Slower early plant and root growth.
  - Slower P and K diffusion to roots
  - But higher root efficiency later in the season especially with dry weather

- Starter N & P and zone tillage increase early growth, and maybe grain yield
P Distribution in the Soil Profile

Mallarino and Pecinovsky, ISU
K Distribution in the Soil Profile

- **PLOW**
- **CHISEL**
- **RIDGE-TILL**
- **NO-TILL**

Mallarino and Pecinovsky, ISU
Rootworm Injury and K Uptake

Clover and Mallarino, 2010
Corn Rootworm and Plant K Uptake

Means Across 27 Site-Years

K Fertilizer Rate (lb K$_2$O/acre)

CRW Resistant

CRW Susceptible

Plant (R1) K Uptake (g/plant)

Clover and Mallarino, 2010
RW Resistant Hybrids and Yield

![Graph showing the relationship between K fertilizer rate and corn yield for CRW Resistant and CRW Susceptible hybrids.]

- **CRW Resistant**: Max rate 109 lb
- **CRW Susceptible**: Max rate 98 lb

Clover and Mallarino, 2010
P and K Placement Issues

Dep banding and strip tillage in Southwest Iowa
Mallarino, North, Bordoli, Borges; ISU
Theory About P and K Banding

- Subsurface banding reduces the reaction of fertilizer with soil, nutrients near growing seedlings and may slow down changes to less soluble forms.
- Subsurface banding can increase P & K efficiency in soils of very high retention capacity, cold/wet, or frequent dry surface.
- But this doesn't mean P or K banding is always better than broadcasting.
Possible Responses to P & K Placement

CROP YIELD

BAND

BROADCAST

Common result

Less common

P OR K FERTILIZER RATE
P Placement for No-Till

PHOSPHORUS PLACEMENT METHODS

Corn Yield (bu/acre)

CHISEL-DISK
NO-TILL

Soybean Yield (bu/acre)

CHISEL-DISK
NO-TILL

CHECK BROAD DEEP PLANTER

Mallarino, Bordoli, Borges, Barker. ISU
K Placement for No-Till or Strip-Till

POTASSIUM PLACEMENT METHODS

Corn Yield (bu/acre)

Soybean Yield (bu/acre)

Mallarino, Bordoli, Borges, Barker. ISU
Need Deep K for Ridge-Till Corn

Iowa State University
Extension and Outreach

Mallarino and Borges, ISU
P Broadcast or Planter Band 2002-2014

No-Till Corn and Soybean

Corn Yield Increase (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>Phosphorus Fertilizer Annual Rate (lb P₂O₅/acre)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Farm</td>
<td>0 28 56 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Farm</td>
<td>0 28 56 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Farm</td>
<td>0 28 56 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Farm</td>
<td>0 28 56 112</td>
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Soybean Yield Increase (%)

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Mallarino, Oltmans, Jones, Thompson; ISU
K Broadcast or Planter Band 2002-2014

No-Till Corn and Soybean

- Corn Yield Increase (%)
- Soybean Yield Increase (%)

Potassium Fertilizer Annual Rate (lb K₂O/acre)

Mallarino, Oltmans, Jones, Thompson; ISU
No Large Response to P Banding

- Banding always increases early growth but seldom increases grain yield:
  - Soils not extremely low in P and with low or moderate P retention
  - Humid region, good root growth
  - Broadcast P long before planting
  - Long season adjustments

- Banding can be better than broadcast with very low soil P and deficient rates, or through a starter effect
Liquid K Sidedress for Corn?

2017 - Averages of 6 Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast K Rate (lb K$_2$O/acre)</th>
<th>Grain Yield (bu/acre)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
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45 K$_2$O sidedress

No K sidedress

2018 - Averages of 6 Sites

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45 K$_2$O sidedress

No K sidedress

Mallarino, Thompson; ISU
Starter Fertilizer for Corn

No Starter

Starter

No Starter
When Would Starter be Needed?

- Cold and wet soil in spring may limit:
  - Early root growth and seedling growth
  - Reduced P and K diffusion through soil solution and root activity
  - Conditions more likely in poorly drained soils and thick residue cover

- Very late planting dates with full season hybrids, may speed-up development and grain drying
P Banding Effects: Yield and Growth

### Early Corn Growth

- **STP Very Low**
- **STP Low**
- **STP Optimum**

### Corn Grain Yield

- **In-Furrow Starter**
  - 11 lb/a P$_2$O$_5$ & K$_2$O
- **Broadcast P & K**
  - 100 to 120 lb/a P$_2$O$_5$ & K$_2$O

Mallarino, Kaiser; 2009
Starter P-K or N Effect?

Mallarino and Bermudez, 2004

Early Corn Growth

- NPK
- N
- NPK+N

Corn Grain Yield

- NPK
- N
- NPK+N

Early N Uptake

- NPK
- N
- NPK+N

Early P Uptake

- NPK
- N
- NPK+N
Iowa Placement Recommendations

- No placement differences for P with any tillage system, other than starter for corn in some conditions

- Deep K placement
  - A must with ridge-tillage
  - Sometimes with no-till and strip-till, no consistent or large advantage

- Subsurface P banding can reduce P loss from fields, good for water quality
Soil Fertility Web Site
http://www.agronext.iastate.edu/soilfertility/

apmallar@iastate.edu
515-294-6200

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